Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1304.] SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 12, 1796. [VOLUME X.

For Freight or Charter

To Europe or the W. Indies,

The new Brig FAIR AMERICAN, Richard Calley, Master; burthen 145 tons; has good accommodations, and is now ready to receive a cargo:—apply to the Captain on board, first wharf above the Still-House, Southwark, or to

Isaac Harvey, jun.

Who has now for sale, at his store, No. 5, South Water-street,

A quantity of Cayenne and Trinidad Cotton
Spanish Soal Leather
And a parcel of Carolina Rice, in whole and half tierces.

11th mo. 11th. d2w

For Madeira,

The ship Concord,

Capt. John Thomson. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

Peter Blight;

Who has for sale, a quantity of
Brandy, in pipes
Whiting and Copperas, in hogsheads
Old Hock, in cases
Dutch Cream-Cheese, in boxes
Window Glass
Empty Gin-Cases
Glass Ware, in boxes
Painters' Colours, ground in oil
Sweet Oil, in cases of a dozen bottles each
Hazlenuts, in sacks.

November 11. d1m

Wanted to Charter,

A fast-sailing Vessel,

That will carry 5 or 600 barrels; to load immediately for the West-Indies. Apply to

Peter Blight.

November 10. dx

For sale, freight or charter,

THE BRIG

Lilly,

STEPHEN SMITH, Master.

AN entire new vessel, ninety-three tons burthen, completely found, and may be sent to sea without any expense. For terms, apply on board, at Clifford's wharf, or to JOSEPH ANTHONY & CO.

NOV. 9 6§

For Sale.

The Ship *CHARLOTTE,*

A stout vessel, about 150 tons burthen, well found and may be sent to sea at a small expence.

Apply to

Joseph Anthony and Co.

Nov. 8. dx

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP MARY,

SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER,

Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

If the MARY is not sold in a few days, she will take freight for Hamburg. Apply as above.

October 31. d

For New-York,

The Schooner Mary,

Josiah Douglass, master; will sail in a few days, and take freight very low. Apply to

Joseph Anthony & Co.

Nov. 3. 6

Just arrived, and will this day be landed

from on board the brig FAVORITE at Chesnut street wharf.

25 Tons best Russia Clean HEMP,

56 Tons old Sable flat IRON,
200 Coils best Russia CORDAGE, assorted sizes,
400 Pieces brown Russia SHEETINGS,
100 Bolts Russia DUCK,
240 Pieces Ravens do.
20 Half-down feather beds, and
A few pieces assorted DIAPER.

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Anthony and Co.

The above mentioned BRIG will sail in a few days, and take freight on moderat terms for Boston or Salem, for which a passage, apply on board or as above

October 31. d

For London,

Th ship William Penn,

James Josiah, master. Will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to the Captain a board, or to

Jese and Robert Waln.

November 10, 1796 d

For Liverpool,

The ship *DOMINICK TERRY,*

JACOB DEHART, Master.

Has a part of her cargo engaged.—For fright or passage apply to the master onboard, at the whar. of the subscribers, or,

Jesse & Robert Waln.

Nov. 7. d

For Lisbon,

The Danish barque BENEVENTURA, SAMUEL STUB, Master,

A good vessel of about two hundred tons burthen. For freight or passage apply to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

Nov. 7. d.

For Charter,

The Ship *JOHN BUCKELY,*

AYRES STOCKLEY, Master.

An excellent live-oak and cedar built ship, of about 3000 barrels burthen.—Apply to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

Nov. d.

FOR LONDON,

The capital ship CERES,

To sail soon:—For freight or passage apply to DAVY, ROBERTS & Co. or

John Vaughan,

September 10. Front-street.

The Creditors of George Meade, Esq.

are requested to meet at the City-Tavern on Monday evening the 14th inst. at Six o'clock, on business of importance to themselves; it is therefore expected every one will attend.

GEORGE LATIMER,
WILLIAM BELL,
PETER BLIGHT, } Assignees.

Philadelphia, 10th Nov. 1796. d

Best Boston & Nova-Scotia Mackarel,

Excellent Halifax Salmon in bbls.
47 bbls. prime Coffee,
Best Boston Beef,
Codfish in hds.
Spermaceti Candles,
Spermaceti, and Northern } OIL.
Mould and dipt, tallow candles, of a superior quality.
A few boxes excellent brown soap,
6 Bales of Corks.
40 Pipes excellent Lisbon Wine.
A few sacks of Feathers.
A few bales India Muslins.

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

October 31. d

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, jun. & CO.

Have received per the William Penn, in addition to their own assorment,

A consignment of twenty trunks of Calicoes, elegant London patterns; also a few cases of handsome Buttons—Which will be sold at a short credit, on very reasonable terms, by the package only.

Oct. 14. dtf

Irish Linens, &c.

Imported per the ships Glasgow, from Dublin, Liberty, from Cork, and brig Mentor, from Belfast,

4-4 and 7-8 Wide IRISH LINENS,

In whole and half boxes,

Assorted from 11d. to 4s. sterling—Also 5-4 wide Sheetings, and low priced yarn and worsted Hose.

On Hand,

7-8 Wide Lawns.
Drapers and Table-Cloths
A few boxes Tickens and Checks
A few bales Flannels
Cork and Belfast Sail Cloth, Nos. 1 and 6
25 Boxes, 10 Ditto, 5 Ditto } Window Glass, { 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10.

The above mentioned Goods are all entitled to the drawback, and will be disposed of by the package on reasonable terms.

James, Clibborn & English,

No. 6, N. Front-street.

10th mo. 19th. dtf

10 hogsheads St. Croix Rum,

5 Pipes Vinegar,
For Sale, by

Ezekiel Hall,

No. 20, Penn Street.

Nov. 7.

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOATING.

GEORGE DOBSON, No. 25,

SOUTH THIRD-STREET,

Has received per the Diana, from London,

Clouded and striped Spanish Swansdown
Clouded Erminats and Moleskins
Striped do. and do.
Figured Manillas
Scarlet figured Erminets
Printed Florinetts
Do. Cassinets and Cassimeres
Superfine printed Quiltings, newest patterns

Also, per different arrivals,

A large and general assortment of Dry Goods,

Suitable to the present and approaching season.

November 5. dtf

Just Landing,

At South-street wharf, from on board the ship Sedgley, Captain Hodge, from St. Petersburg,

The following Goods:

Russia Sail Duck, first quality.
Do. Sheeting do.
Do. Diaper.
Do. Huckaback.
Do. Crash.
Do. Mould Candles, 4, 5 and 6, to the lb. of the English size.
Do. White Candle Tallow.
Do. White Soap in small boxes.
Do. Cordage of fine yarn.
Ravens Duck.
Isinglass, 1st and 2nd sort.
Horse Hair uncurled.
Russia Bar Iron.
Do. Hoop Iron.
Do. Nail Rods.
10 Tons Oakum and Junk.
St. Petersburg Clean Hemp.

For Sale by

Philips, Cramond, & Co.

October 12. §

SHERIDAN'S DICTIONARY,

THE SIXTH EDITION,

Is this Day Published,

BY W. YOUNG, MILLS & SON,

Corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

In one large 8vo. volume, price 3 dollars.

A COMPLETE DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, both with regard to sound and meaning, one main object of which is to establish a plain and permanent Standard of Pronunciation. To which is prefixed, a Prosodial Grammar.

BY THOMAS SHERIDAN, A. M.

October 22. tt&s

For Sale,

By Jehu Hollingsworth, & Co.

25 hhds. West-India Rum, 3d and 4th proof,
5 Barrels best Indigo, and,
A few thousand bushels of Turk's Island salt.

Oct. 17. d.

OLD London Particular Madeira Wine,

In pipes, hogsheads and quarter-casks,

Landing this day at Chesnut-street Wharf, and for sale by

Joseph Anthony & Co.

Nov. 1. d

For Sale,

By J. WARDER, PARKER & Co.

An Invoice of Cordage,

Consisting of different sizes, from 12 inch cables down to rope of 2 inches, of different lengths: Imported in the ship Swift, from Hull, and entitled to drawback.

Sept. 27. dtf

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, 164 feet 7 inches front on South Water-street, and bounding on the Delaware about the same width, with a wharf thereon in good repair. On the north side adjoining Fun alley, is a large and well built dwelling house, and counting house, communicating with each other, 47 feet wide, a spacious kitchen, and other well planned accommodations, and below these a stack of stores, 62 feet in front, by 93 feet in length, built a few years ago; on the remainder of the lot on Water-street, there are two ancient brick dwellings, a Cooper's shop, & a frame store, now occupied by Mr. Alexander Tod, and bounds adjoining the stores of the heirs of the late Joseph Wharton. It will be better described by drafts and plans of the ground, and buildings, to be seen at JOHN WILCOCKS's compting-house, on the premises, and of whom particulars of sale may be obtained.

The whole will be sold together, or detached as may best suit the purchaser. NOV. 5 §

For Sale,

A Three-story BRICK HOUSE and Lot, in Chesnut street, between Front and Second streets, in which Messrs. James Calbraith & Co. have for many years (and now do) carried on business.

Possession will be given in one month, or sooner.

For terms apply to WILLIAM BELL, or HECTOR CALBRAITH.

April 21. §

Sales of India Goods.

The Cargo of the ship Ganges, capt. Tingey, from Calcutta and Bengal,

CONSISTING OF

A Large and general assortment of Bengal and Madras COTTON and SILK GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE

A variety fine worked and plain Muslins,

Doreas, &c. Also,

A Quantity of Excellent Sugar,

In boxes and bags—and BLACK PEPPER,

For Sale by

Willings & Francis,

No. 21 Penn Street.

June 8 §

The Cargo of the Polacre Independent,

CAPTAIN CATHCART, from Alicant and Lisbon, landing at the subscribers wharf—

48 Pipes of Brandy
18 Bales of Spanish wool
3 do. of Anniseed
7000 Bushels of best Lisbon Salt
80 Boxes of Lemons

For sale by WILLINGS & FRANCIS.

ALSO,

Seventy Hogsheads of prime JAMAICA SUGARS, received by the ship Dominick Terry, Capt. De Hart, from Kingston.

Sept. 13. d

A CAPITAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS.

John Miller, jun. & Co.

Exclusive of their own Importation now opening,

Have received by the William Penn, Caroline and Diana CONSIGNMENTS,

Which comprize a capital assortment to open a Dry Goods Store.

—Amongst them are—

Common, super and superfine Cloths,
Plain, twill'd and strip'd Coatings,
Baizes and Flannels,
Point, rose and duffil Blankets,
Plain and puntea Cassimeres,
Swansdowns,
Printed Calicoes,
Scotch Threads,
Hosiery.

They will be sold either in whole, or in part, by the package, on terms which render them an object worthy of attention to purchasers. dtf Oct. 21.

LANDING,

Out of different vessels from England, and for sale by the subscribers on reasonable terms,

Superfine and common cloths, and cassimers
Ribbed and striped do. do.
Blankets, mottled green and silk rugs.
Superfine blue, Claret, and common coatings,
Kerseys, Bear-skins, plains and Halfthicks,
Swanskins, Serges and Flannels,
British Ingrain Carpeting,
Hats assorted in cases of 12 doz. each.
Chocolate chintzes, printed Callicoes and Handkerchiefs.
Scarlet Cardinals, and Scarlet Snail,
Yarn, Worsted, and Cotton hosiery,
Beavers, Thickletts, Velvets, Corduroys, &c. &c.
Buff and drab Genoa Cords of a superior quality.
6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. nails, and frying pans,

An assortment of Ironmongerry, Cutlery and a variety of India cotton, and silk goods.

Thomas & Joshua Fisher.

No. 5, Dock-street,

Also by the Glasgow from Dublin,
1-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens assorted in boxes of 30 pieces,
do. Brown, Glazed Linnen.

Oct. 17. dtf.

To be Sold,

The Time of a smart, active Negro Lad,

Who has Eleven years to serve.

Enquire at No. 58, South Front street.

October 18. §

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.

No. 8, CHESNUT STREET,

Have Imported in the late vessels from Europe, &c.

AND HAVE FOR SALE,

A general assortment of GOODS, suitable to the season—

Amongst which are,

BROAD and narrow CLOTHS,
Plain and twill'd COATINGS,
Rose striped and point BLANKETS,
FLANNELS and BAIZES,
HATS assorted in cases,
IRISH LINENS,
INDIA GOODS, generally,

A Consigned Invoice of IRONMONGERY,

Comprising a capital assortment to open a store—including Thirty Casks of NAILS. This invoice will be sold entire on very advantageous terms.

September 20. d

WM. HOLDERNESSE, No. 76,

HIGH-STREET,

Has received by the late arrivals,

A Well Selected Assortment of

Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery, and Haberdashery Goods,

Which he will sell, wholesale and retail, on the very lowest terms;

Amongst which are

Some elegant 4-4 and 7-8 Chintzes and Cottons, new patterns
Ditto Furniture ditto
Ditto Dimity
Tamboured, Book, and Jaconet Muslins
Ditto in Gold and Silver
Ditto Neckcloths, very fine
Mantuas of the first quality
Silk and Cotton Hosiery
Umbrellas of the first quality, assorted
Irish Linens, very fine, and Table Linens
Marseilles and Cotton Counterpanes
Rose Blankets assorted—&c. &c.

October 26. d

Lost Last Evening,

At Ricketts's Amphitheatre, (supposed to be taken by some villain out of a gentleman's pocket)

A red Morocco-Leather POCKET-BOOK,

Containing about 185 dollars in bank notes; three notes of hand of Ross and Simson, No. 304, 305 and 306, dated 12th last August, payable 60 days after date, to the order of Paul Siemen, together for 5150 dollars; an order of Mrs. Ann Macpherson, from Paul Siemen, on Lachlin Mac Neal, Esq. at Port-au-Prince, for 100 dollars; besides several letters and papers of no use but to the proprietor. The notes of hand and order are without endorsement. EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD is offered to any person who will discover and secure the thief, and FORTY DOLLARS for only bringing the above mentioned notes and papers at No. 129, corner of Front and Mulberry streets. d Oct. 11.

The Creditors of Scott and M'Michael,

formerly merchants of this city, and who failed in the year 1763, or 1764, (and from whom the subscriber purchased bills of exchange to amount of several hundred pounds sterling, which have lain by him ever since,) are requested, EVERY MAN OF THEM that is living, to meet at the City-Tavern on Tuesday, the 15th of November next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, in order to oblige Charles Cox, formerly of this city, now of New-Jersey, and John Bayard, formerly of said city, and speaker of the House of Assembly of said State, now of Brunswick, New-Jersey, assignees of said Scott & M'Michael, to come forward and pay over the monies they have had in their hands belonging to the creditors these 32 or 33 years. Some years ago the creditors were called together; Mr. Cox appeared in behalf of himself and Mr. Bayard, and alleged that they were apprehensive they might be brought into trouble if they parted with the money (which I apprehend is some thousands,) as his Britannic Majesty had a debt due him for government bills: it was however agreed by the creditors met, that the assignees should take the opinion of counsel; they did so, and it was that they would be safe in dividing the money among the creditors. I urged Mr. Cox to bring the business to a final close; his answer was, it would be but a trifling sum; my reply was, if ever so trifling, I would have my proportion of it. It has however lain over.

I therefore hope the creditors will now come forward and oblige the assignees to divide whatever they have, and they ought to pay interest too.

George Meade.

Philadelphia, 2d November, 1796. dt15N.

The Creditors of Clement Biddle & Co.

are requested to meet at the City-Tavern on Monday the 14th inst.—in order to oblige the assignees to a settlement of their affairs, which have lain over these twelve years: the subscriber's demand is for a returned bill of 1,000l. sterling, damages 20 per cent. and interest.

George Meade.

Philadelphia, 3d November, 1796. dt14N.

N. B Charles Biddle's name was inserted by mistake as an assignee. It appears he is only an agent appointed by them.

The foregoing advertisements are a good specimen of assignees. I could give a further one if it was necessary.

Madeira Wine.

30 Pipes of the very best quality, and fit for immediate use, just imported in the schooner Lucy from Madeira, and for sale by

John Craig,

No. 12, Dock-street.

Who has for Sale,

Teneriffe Wine, in pipes, hogsheads, and qr. casks.
Window Glass.
Segars, &c. &c.

Two trunks of the best Cotton and Silk Hosiery.

October 4. mwstf

The Elephant

IS RETURNED FROM BALTIMORE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that this animal is to be seen every day, from 8 o'clock in the morning till sun down, in Market-street, No. 106, south side, between Third and Fourth-streets.

Admittance *a quarter of a dollar*, that every citizen may see him.

☞ At the request of many persons it will be exhibited on evenings from five to eight o'clock, at *half a dollar* each.—The room will be well lighted.

November 7. d

SALT PETRE.

A large quantity of Double-Refined Salt Petre for sale at No. 25, South Third-street.

November 5.

Pantheon,
AND RICKETTS's AMPHITHEATRE.
For Equeſtrian and Stage performances, Corner of Cheſnut and Sixth-ſtreets.

THIS EVENING, Saturday, November 12,
Will be preſented,
A Grand and General Diſplay of
Pleaſing and Novel Entertainments;
To commence with
Manly Feats in Horſemanſhip,
By maſter Franklin, (from Aſtley's Amphitheatre, London) Mr. F. Ricketts, and Maſter Hutchins, a young American, (a child only 6 years of age) will, for the firſt time, perform ſtanding on a ſingle horſe in full ſpeed.

MR. FRANKLIN,
From the Royal Circus, London,
Will make his third appearance in the Equeſtrian Department; and, in particular, for this night, he will carry maſter Hutchins ſtanding on his hands, the horſes in full ſpeed.
Clown to the Horſemanſhip, Mr. SULLY.

Ground and Lofty Tumbling,
By mr. Franklin, mr. F. Ricketts, maſter Hutchins, maſter Franklin and mr. Sully.
Clown to the Tumbling, mr. SPINACUTA.

The Horſemanſhip to conclude, for this night, with
The Taylor Riding to Brentford,
By mr. Ricketts,
On the Hunter and Road Horſe.
[The Hunter is a remarkable fine horſe, and was at the battle of Guilford Court-Houſe in N. Carolina]

And, by Deſire of the Indian Chiefs,
The whole to conclude with the Grand Serious Pantomime, under the immediate direction of Meſſrs. Sully and Spinacuta,
The DEATH of CAPT. COOK,
In the Iſland of Owyhee, in the Pacific Ocean.
With the Original Muſic, Dances, Decorations, &c.
The Scenery Painted by Mr. Shnydore.
Captain Cook, (of the Reſolution) Mr. Sully
Firſt Lieutenant, Mr. Ricketts
Midſhipman, Mr. F. Ricketts
Sailors and Marines, Supernumeraries
Tereboo (King of Owyhee) Mr. Tompkins
Perea, (the favorite lover of Emai) Mr. Durang
Prieſt, Mr. Durang
Warriors, Supernumeraries.
Koah, (revengeful lover of Emai) Mr. Spinacuta
Emai, (the Kings daughter) Mrs. Spinacuta
Female Iſlanders, } Mrs. Tompkins, Mrs. Durang, and Miſs Robinſon

In act I. the method of courtſhip and marriage ceremony in Owyhee, with a beautiful View of the Iſland.
Manner of a Single Combat, with Battle Axes.
In act II. the arrival of Captain Cook in the ſhip Reſolution; his reception by the King and Warriors of Owyhee; a War Dance by the Natives, their Preparation for War, and manner of Sacrifice, with
An exact repreſentation
Of the Death of Captain Cook, by the Warriors.
In act III. the Funeral Ceremonies made uſe of at Owyhee, with a Proceſſion of the Natives to the Monument of Captain Cook, with Military Honors.
The whole to conclude with
An awful repreſentation of a Burning Mountain.

Mr. RICKETTS takes this opportunity of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen who attend the Riding-School, that he has, at conſiderable expenſe, engaged Mr. Franklin, to give leſſons in the art of riding and managing Horſes, as he finds it impoſſible to attend to it himſelf, in conſequence of a variety of buſineſs which he is at preſent engaged in.

*** The Ladies and Gentlemen who ſecure ſeats in the day time, are requeſted to attend punctually at 7, as the performances are ſo arranged as to conclude by 10 o'clock—the doors will open at 6.
☞ Box, 7s. 6d.—Pit, 3s. 9d.
Tickets to be had of Mr. Pord, at the ticket office in Cheſnut-ſtreet, from ten to three o'clock each day.
☞ Silver Tickets, to admit for the ſeaſon, to be had by applying to Mr. Ricketts at the Pantheon, or at Oeller's Hotel.
☞ Days of Performance to be Monday, Wedneſday, Thurſday and Saturday.

SWANN'S,
Riding School, Horſe Academy & Infirmary.
Adjoining the Public Square, Market Street.
T. SWANN

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to thoſe gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his reſidence in this City, and flatters himſelf that the ſucceſs of his efforts, in the numerous, obſtinate and dangerous diſeaſes in Horſes, in which he has been conſulted, together with his moderate charges, will ſecure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his ſpacious and commodious premiſes, erected for the purpoſes above deſcribed are open for the reception of pupils of either ſex, who wiſh to be inſtructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horſes, ſo as to ride them with eaſe, elegance, and ſafety—their horſes will be carefully and expeditiouſly broke, for every purpoſe, and made obedient to the will of the riders; the natural powers which are ſhut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all thoſe beauties of action which providence has ſo bountifully beſtowed on them.

Alſo, at his hoſpital, every diſorder to which the horſe is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above inſtitution has never been queſtioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's ſtud will manifeſt, and T. SWANN as the firſt eſtabliſher of the veterenary art, ſolicits and relies upon the ſupport of that public (which he is ever anxious in ſerving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a ſubſcription for that purpoſe has been hinted by ſeveral gentleman, who wiſh to promote the inſtitution—the amount of each ſubſcription to be returned by ſervices in any of the departments he profeſſes, agreeable to the rate of charges ſtated in his hand bill. Such ſubſcription is now open, and the ſignatures of many reſpectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore informs his friends and ſuch Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he ſhall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and ſoliciting their ſupport and protection.

N B. Horſes are properly prepared for thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who wiſh to be inſtructed.
Nov. 5. uth&f.

☞ Any of the Inhabitants
Of this City, who may be diſpoſed to accommodate Gentlemen with BOARD and LODGING for a few months, will pleaſe to ſend their names and places of abode to the ſubſcriber at Congreſs-Hall—who alſo wiſhes to hear of a well furniſhed PARLOUR, and TWO GOOD BED-ROOMS, with Board for a ſmall Family. THOS. CLAXTON.
Philadelphia, November 12.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Fenno,

IN your paper of yeſterday I read this ſentence in a piece ſigned a *Federaliſt*:

"Here we *might* offer *exculpatory* remarks concerning the *diſpoſitions*, which a concurrence of *circumſtances like theſe* might naturally *excite* in the *boſom of Secretary Jefferſon; perhaps* we might *fully eſtabliſh* his MERIT on the occaſion."

Tho' this very ſtudied ſentence is artfully couched in the ambiguous, cautious, and *appropriate* language of the writer, enough is ſaid to diſcover a timid willingneſs to become the apologiſt of Mr. Jefferſon, and to vindicate his conduct, in reference to Genet's intrigues. That this is the deſign of the writer is explained by his introducing the Proclamation of the king of England againſt France, and the order of 6th November, againſt our commerce, immediately previous to his remark, which he begins with "*Here* we might offer," &c. reſting the *exculpation* of Mr. Jefferſon on thoſe facts. Why does not this writer come boldly out and vindicate his favorite? The public would be inſtructed by his exculpatory remarks, and delighted at the ſame time with the ingenuity of a writer capable of juſtifying the conduct of Mr. Jefferſon in *July*, 1792, by a proclamation and an order, not iſſued 'till the *October and November following*—Let him be plain and explicit, and if he can *prove* to the *public ſatisfaction* that any act of a foreign government, however hoſtile towards us, can juſtify our Secretary of State in *ſurrendering to a foreign agent* our ſelf government and independence, then it will be acknowledged, to *borrow* the expreſſions of the writer, "that the opponents of Mr. Jefferſon have unconſciouſly ſteeped their pens in the "*acidulated gall* of ſelf-deceiving prejudice."

This writer affects to ſpeak well of *Mr. Pinckney*, who is underſtood, he tells us, *to be ſet up by the friends of Mr. Adams*; and that no objections have been made to *him* by the antifederal and jacobin party; for very good reaſons, becauſe they *dare* not make any objections to that *virtuous and diſtinguiſhed citizen*; it is true that the friends of order and good government and *ſelf government* have ſet up Mr. Pinckney with Mr. Adams and that the friends of Jefferſon can ſay nothing againſt him: but does not this writer, who is in the *ſecrets* of the other party, know that they don't intend to vote for him, that their ticket is *Jefferſon and Burr*, and that this was agreed upon at a meeting of the party juſt before the riſing of Congreſs?

AN ENQUIRER.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Fenno,

THE Miniſter of the French Republic, in his late communication to our Secretary of State, has declared that France means to conſider herſelf as to us, in the ſame ſituation as in the year 1793. He intimates the diſcontent of the French nation at the conduct of our government, for not having been ſufficiently friendly, and there are people, calling themſelves Americans, who are ever ready to *re-echo* every *attack* upon our juſtice and national character, which comes from that quarter. Thus, in the year 1793, Genet, at the very time the United States were diſplaying every mark of friendſhip for France, rudely attacked the Preſident and the government for unfriendly conduct towards France, and then the ſame *apoſtate* citizens, like a well-trained pack, joined in the cry.—Yet even Jefferſon, in his *official* capacity, was compelled to give a flat denial to all their charges. The following extract from his letter of 16th Auguſt, 1793, applying to the now *revived* charges of citizen Adet, as well as to thoſe of his predeceſſor, Genet, will convince even the *Jacobines*, (though they are not expected to avow it) that "for all the things we have done for France "(as Jefferſon expreſſes it) her miniſters *reward* "us by endeavors to excite diſcord and diſtruſt be"tween our citizens and thoſe whom they have en"truſted with their government."

AN AMERICAN.

Extract of Mr. Jefferſon's letter to Mr. Morris, 16th Auguſt, 1793.

"Conſcious, on our part, of the ſame friendly and ſincere diſpoſitions, we can with truth affirm, both for our nation and government, that we have never omitted a reaſonable occaſion of manifeſting them. For I will not conſider as of that character opportunities of ſallying forth from our ports to way-lay, rob, and murder defenceleſs merchants and others, who have done us no injury, and who were coming to trade with us in the confidence of our peace and amity. The violation of all the laws of order and morality which bind mankind together, would be an unacceptable offering to a juſt nation. Recurring then only to recent things, *after ſo afflicting a libel*, we recollect, with ſatisfaction, that in the *courſe of two years*, by *unceaſing exertions*, we *paid up ſeven years arrearages and inſtalments of our debt to France*, which the *inefficacy of* our firſt form of government had ſuffered to be accumulating; that *preſſing on* ſtill to the entire fulfilment of our engagements, we have *facilitated* to Mr. Genet the effect of the inſtalments of the *preſent year*, to enable him to ſend relief to his fellow-citizens in France, threatened with *famine*; that in the firſt moment of the inſurrection which threatened the colony of St. Domingo, we *ſtepped forward to their relief* with arms and money, taking freely on ourſelves the riſk of an *unauthorized* aid, when delay would have been denial; that we have received, according to our beſt abilities, the wretched fugitives from the cataſtrophe of the principal town of that colony, who, eſcaping from the ſwords and flames of civil war, threw themſelves on us naked and houſeleſs, with out food or friends, money or other means, their faculties left and abſorbed in the depth of their diſtreſſes; the *excluſive* admiſſion to ſell here the prizes made by France on her enemies, in the preſent war, though *unſtipulated* in our treaties, and *unfounded* in *her own* practiſe or in *that of other nations*, as we believe, the ſpirit manifeſted by the late grand jury in their proceedings againſt thoſe who had aided the enemies of France with arms and implements of war; the expreſſion of attachment to his nation with which Mr. Genet was welcomed on his arrival and journey, from ſouth to north, and OUR LONG FORBEARANCE under his GROSS USURPATIONS AND OUTRAGES OF THE LAWS AND AUTHORITY OF OUR *country*, do not beſpeak the partialities intimated in his letters, and for *theſe things* HE REWARDS US by endeavours to excite diſcord and diſtruſt, between our citizens and thoſe whom they have entruſted with their government, between the different branches of government, between our nation and his. But none of theſe things we hope will be found in his power."

For the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

PHOCION—No. XXI.

MANY other ſpecimens might be furniſhed of the *partial complexion* of Mr. Jefferſon's commercial report: a few of them, in addition to the facts already ſtated, will more than ſuffice to ſhew that the *gratification* of certain *anti-national prejudices* was more an object with that work than the *promotion* of our *national proſperity*.

The firſt circumſtance which ſtrikes us, in reading the introductory letter to the ſpeaker of the repreſentatives on tranſmitting the report, is the bringing up the report only to the time, when things, as the reporter ſays, were in their *ſettled order*, that is the ſummer of 1792, (when the *monarchy* of France *terminated*), and yet, in the ſame letter, informing the repreſentatives that France had propoſed to enter into a *new* treaty of commerce with the United States, on *liberal* terms, and had, in the mean time, *relaxed* ſome of her commercial reſtraints; *all of which facts were* SUBSEQUENT *to the period at which he had* CLOSED *his report*.

Now, as he had fixed upon a certain period, at which it was proper to cloſe his report, for the reaſon he had aſſigned, namely, becauſe it was impoſſible to deſcribe all the changes which the *war* had occaſioned, and becauſe the report was properly adapted to a time, when things were in their *ſettled order*, he certainly ought not to have introduced the commercial meaſures of France, *ſubſequent* to that period; or if he did, he ought likewiſe to have ſtated all the changes which had ſubſequently taken place in the meaſures of the other nations, he ought alſo have ſtated that ſince that period, *France* had *broke* her *exiſting* treaty with us; inſtead of which, he remarks, that to have endeavored to have *deſcribed all theſe changes* would have been as endleſs as *uſeleſs*, ſince the ſcenes would have been ſhifting while under deſcription. He muſt have well known that the LIBERAL treaty propoſed by France required that we ſhould become a PARTY IN THE WAR; he muſt have well known that this propoſal of a new treaty *aroſe* altogether out of the *then exiſting war*, and was therefore no more a circumſtance connected with the *ſettled order of things*, than any other *war meaſure* of the other belligerent power.

Here in the very introduction then of his report, he *departs* altogether from the plan laid down, on purpoſe to impreſs congreſs with a belief that France was diſpoſed to make a liberal treaty with us, when he knew (what Genet's publiſhed *inſtructions* ſoon after told us) that the *ſine qua non* of this *liberal* treaty was OUR ENGAGING IN THE WAR.

In ſpecifying the duties impoſed on our productions *by G. B.* the report ſtated that *our tobacco*, for their conſumption, paid 1/3 ſterling the pound, cuſtom and exciſe, *ſtates heavy expences of collection*: but he neglected to ſtate, what he muſt have known, that if our tobacco paid 1/3, the tobacco of *all other* countries paid nearly *treble* that ſum, 3/6.—He was directed "to report to congreſs the nature and extent of the *privileges* and reſtrictions of our commercial intercourſe with other nations;" yet, in relation to a very *important* article of export, he ſtates the 1/3 duty impoſed on our production, and omits a duty nearly *treble* that ſum, impoſed on a ſimilar production of all other countries, although the very book of rates which furniſhed him with the one fact muſt have exhibited the other, cloſe by its ſide.

This *ſuppreſſion* was attempted to be juſtified, by alleging that the higher duty on the tobacco of other nations was not worth noticing, becauſe G. Britain imported no tobacco from any other country than the United States.—Then the duty of 1/3 on our tobacco could work no injury to us, then it was improper, in the ſecretary, to notice the *heavy expences of collection*, becauſe, there being *no competition* of foreign tobacco, theſe heavy expences, as well as the duty, muſt fall upon the Britiſh conſumer: if there was no tobacco, but that of the United States, conſumed in Great-Britain, in that caſe, the duties would not injure us, but the conſumer: if, on the contrary, there was a competition of the tobacco of other countries with our's, then the preference given to our's by the diſcrimination of duties was ſufficiently important to be particularly noticed.

Beſides, being directed to *ſtate facts*, it was his duty to have ſtated *this fact*, ſo *cloſely connected* with *that* which *he had ſtated*, and left it to congreſs to make the proper inferences. This omiſſion is the more extraordinary, as in ſome other parts of the report, where he ſtates a commercial regulation of Great Britain, which is favorable to this country, he endeavors to *detract* from it by ſome qualification; thus, after mentioning an advantageous diſtinction in favor of our bar-iron, he immediately adds, "of which article, *however*, we do not produce enough for our own uſe *," a circumſtance well known to every one, and very unneceſſarily introduced; thus, again, after having ſtated that our exports to Great-Britain and her dominions were *twice as great* as to France and her dominions, he takes care to *qualify* this advantage, by endeavoring to prove that the greater part of what the former received from us was re-exported to other countries.

With this diſpoſition thus to *qualify* and *diſparage*, every advantage, would it not have been but candid to qualify alſo the diſadvantages; and in ſtating the duty of 1ſ3 on our tobacco, to have added, but there is nearly a treble duty on the tobacco of all other countries?

In ſtating the reſtrictions on our navigation in Great-Britain, he notices the duty of 1ſ9 per ton, which our veſſels pay for light and trinity dues, more than is paid by Britiſh ſhips, except in the port of London; but he omits the following material circumſtances, 1ſt. That the extra duty, which a Britiſh ſhip pays in our ports more than an American ſhip, is greater than the extra duty, which an American ſhip pays in the Britiſh ports more than a Britiſh ſhip; 2dly. That our ſhips are upon a better footing in the ports of Great-Britain than thoſe of any other nation, for while they pay upon the carriage of ſeveral of their productions, alien duties, our ſhips are exempt from them.

He lays great ſtreſs upon the excluſion of our veſſels from the Britiſh Weſt-Indies; but he omits altogether noticing their free admiſſion into the Britiſh Eaſt Indies. He mentions the advantages we enjoy by the admiſſion of our veſſels into the French Weſt-Indies; but he is ſilent altogether on the ſubject of their excluſion from the French Eaſt-Indies.

In extolling the liberal policy of France towards the United States, he entirely overlooked this material circumſtance, that there was not a benefit granted to our navigation or productions, which was not common to all other nations whatever, except in the ſolitary article of fiſh oil, which was the only diſtinction in our favor.

He ſtates that our woods are free of duty in Great-Britain, whilſt thoſe of other countries pay only ſome ſmall duties; when, on inquiry, it appeared that inſtead of ſmall duties, the woods of other nations paid very high duties.

There are ſome other errors of ſmaller moment in the report, which would have been overlooked, had not the friends of the author made ſuch a parade of it's merits.

In the firſt page, in the liſt of exports of primary importance, ſhips are inſerted, but no value annexed, though the propoſed object of the liſt is to give the value of each article: the article ought rather to have been altogether omitted, or ſome pains taken, in the courſe of three years, to obtain its value: the blank left in the report is an evidence of careleſſneſs and inattention, not to be expected in a work, pretending to ſuch accuracy.

In the 14th page, in recommending the ſyſtem of free trade, he remarks that, "would even a ſingle nation begin with the United States this ſyſtem of free commerce, it would be adviſable to begin it with that nation;" he then gravely adds—"ſince it is one by one only that it can be extended to all;" to be ſure, it muſt be, one by one; who ever expected to make treaties with all other nations at the ſame inſtant? However true the remark, it is certainly a very frivolous one.

In the 16th page, he ſays, "*were* the OCEAN, which is the common property of all, open to the induſtry of all, ſo that every perſon and veſſel ſhould be free to take employment wherever it could be found, the United States would certainly not ſet the example of appropriating to themſelves any portion of the common ſtock of occupation. But if particular nations graſp at undue ſhares" &c.&c.

In this paſſage, which is not a little obſcure, he ſpeaks of the freedom of the OCEAN, as if *that* were obſtructed by the reſtrictions of which he complains; which is not the caſe: the United States are not prohibited, in time of peace, or to uſe his expreſſion, during the ſettled order of things, from navigating freely and uninterruptedly every part of the *ocean*; the freedom of admiſſion into the *ports and territories* of other nations is quite a different thing, and has no connection with the freedom of the ocean; yet the whole of his reaſoning turns upon the ſuppoſed obſtruction of the ocean.

Nations have a right to make what commercial regulations they pleaſe, concerning their *own ports and territories*, and other nations may reciprocate them: all this is done without obſtructing the free navigation of the ocean, about which the reporter makes ſuch a ſad lamentation. It is with conſiderable reluctance we deſcend to theſe remarks, which, tho' demonſtrative of great incorrectneſs of ſtile and inaccuracy of reaſoning in a work of three years labor, yet may be thought, by ſome, to partake too much of a mere *verbal* criticiſm. They would certainly have been ſpared, had not the friends of the reporter ridiculouſly over-rated the merit of this work, and *blazoned* the wonderful talents and genius of the writer, avowedly to *obſcure*, by an *invidious* contraſt, thoſe of a competitor, whoſe friends would have been well content to have left the pretenſions of both candidates altogether to the reflecting and ſober choice of the people, uninfluenced either by an exhibition of their defects or by a diſplay of their excellencies. But the antecedent ſteps which have been purſued on the one ſide, have not only juſtified, but even called for, the retaliatory meaſures which have been adopted by the other. *Retaliatory meaſures* are not only juſtified on the principles of ſelf-defence, but even on the very *principles* of Mr. Jefferſon *himſelf* in the report now under conſideration. If *his friends* feel *ſore* at the expoſure of his errors, they have only themſelves to accuſe; *their* conduct has provoked, may even *extorted* an examination, which the inclination alone of the examiner could never have ſuggeſted. The nature and *tendency* of the commercial *meaſures* which Mr. Jefferſon recommended to counteract thoſe of other nations, will form the ſubject of another number.

PHOCION.

* We have, notwithſtanding exported it to other countries: in the year 1790, our export of Iron to Great-Britain, amounted to upwards of 80,000 dollars.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

A WRITER in your paper under the aſſumed name of a *federaliſt* has taken up the pen to vindicate Mr. Jefferſon's opinions on the ſubject of the Negro ſlaves of the United States, and weakly attempts to remove the *inconſiſtencies* which *Phocion* had charged him with on that ſubject. Let us examine how he ſucceeds. The charge was that Mr. Jefferſon, at *one* period, conſidered the blacks as an *inferior race* of animals, and at *another*, as being *equal* to the whites. Now the writer *admits* the former part of the charge in ſubſtance, and even derives from thence "an evidence of Mr. Jefferſon's *regard for the black*, and the general freedom of mankind *ſo much the ſtronger*, as he may think the black inferior to the whites;" "if Mr. Jefferſon, ſays the writer, conceives this illfated deſcription of men inferior to ourſelves in the preſent powers of their minds, it is ſurely humane, and *magnanimous* to pro-

pose for them the elevating condition of political freedom."

The writer *evades* the second part of the charge, which marks Mr. Jefferson's inconsistency, viz. his *letter to Banneker*, the Negro, wherein he asserts the equality of the natural genius of the blacks with the whites; he is totally silent in respect to that famous letter, which was a direct contradiction to his opinions, expressed in the notes on Virginia; but he proceeds to explain Mr. Jefferson's emancipation scheme, which he tells us was only to operate in favor of the posterity of the Negroes. This explanation makes the matter worse, as far as it would have affected the interests of the Southern states: the present holders of slaves would not thank Mr. Jefferson for leaving them all the old, superannuated and useless Negroes, and liberating all the young and useful ones; such a scheme would be indeed an aggravation of the injury. What provision is a Southern planter, whose whole wealth is derived from slaves, to make for his children, if all the young Negroes are to be set free, as soon as born, or at the age, when they begin to be useful, and all the old Negroes are to be left on the estate as a burden? If Mr. Jefferson's scheme is to take place, much better to liberate them all at once, old and young.

The writer next attempts to apologize for Mr. Jefferson's transportation project, by asserting that there was to be no seizing and shipping and binding, but they were merely to be colonized, he does not say where, but thinks the interior part of Virginia or Kentucky: this, however, by no means agrees with Mr. Jefferson's views, for he expresly says in his Notes, p. 154, "the slave, when freed, must be removed beyond the reach of mixture;" and therefore colonizing them into the interior parts of Virginia would not prevent the evil apprehended, that of staining the blood of the whites. It is evident then that his object was to ship them to some foreign country, that it was some project like that afterwards adopted by the Sierra Leone company, who sent a number of free persons to the coast of Africa, where many of them miserably perished.—The term Colonizing imports a sending to some remote country; and the other part of this wild project, namely, "the sending vessels, at the same time, to other parts of the world for an equal number of white inhabitants," clearly confirms it. The idea was, to send off these emancipated black children in the vessels which were to bring back an equal number of whites. This very extravagant project the apologist dwells on as an evidence of Mr. Jefferson's humanity and magnanimity. The black children, it is to be observed, were to be, against their consent, separated from their parents, and colonized to some distant region Suppose they refused to go, must they not be seized, bound and compelled to go?—If not, the project would fall through; and to complete the humanity and magnanimity of this noble scheme, the poor old parents, thus bereft of their children, were to remain in slavery, deprived of that which alone can render old age comfortable, the aid and company of their children.

Such was the project of this great philosopher, philanthropist and *philonegrist!*

The writer attempts to retort the charge of inconsistency on Phocion, for accusing Mr. Jefferson at one time of *degrading* the blacks, and at another of *befriending* them: Phocion stated *the fact*, to shew Mr. Jefferson's inconsistency; the truth is that Mr. Jefferson has injured his character with many of the friends of abolition by his degrading opinion of the blacks, and he has alarmed many of the Southern citizens by his project of emancipation; and thus it always is with *inconsistent* characters, who aim at pleasing every body—these *half-way* politicians must count upon perpetually intangling themselves in contradictions.

The writer is surprized that Mr. Jefferson should be censured for wishing to emancipate the blacks, when all the Southern states, except Georgia, have prohibited the slave trade. Does this writer suppose that the people of those states are so blind, as not to see the difference between *prohibiting the importation* of any more slaves, and emancipating those already in the country? Mr. Jefferson, he tells us, had proposed an article in the Declaration of Independence, censuring the kings of Great-Britain for annihilating the American laws to prohibit the slave-trade. Mr. Jefferson carried the first law in Virginia for abolishing the slave trade. Mr. Jefferson, in conformity with the equal birth rights of men, proposed in Virginia a plan for emancipating all slaves born after passing the act. Admit all this, yet the same Mr. Jefferson did propose that, when freed, they should be transported or colonized to some distant region, beyond the reach of mixture. Thus it appears from the very explanation given by the apologist himself that the scheme was rather worse than was stated by Phocion, not only as it regarded the master, but as it regarded the slave; for as to the former, all his young slaves were to be emancipated, without any compensation or equivalent, leaving the old ones as a burden on his estate, and, as to the latter, the children were to be torn from their parents, nolens volens, transported, shipped off or colonized to some distant region.

PHILO-PHOCION.

Patterson Lottery.

STATE OF THE WHEEL.

1 Prize of	5000	5000
1	1000	1000
1	500	500
5	200	1000
20	100	2000
90	50	4500
165	25	4125
The five last drawn tickets, 1000 each,		5000

Being all the valuable prizes, besides a full proportion of the 10 dollars.

As the Lottery is considerably more than one third drawn, the value of the undrawn tickets is considerably increased, and it is worth the notice of those who hold tickets in the old scheme, that they can exchange their tickets for those in the above, if they apply soon, and at a moderate advance considering the now real value of an undrawn ticket.

The tickets being nearly all sold, the drawing in future will be oftener, and the Lottery soon finished.

November 12.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 12, 1796.

GEN. FRELINGHUYSEN's RESIGNATION.

An obliging Correspondent has favored us with the following letter.

Trenton, November 9, 1796.

Sir,

IMPELLED by the duty which I owe to a large young family, I am constrained to resign, and I do hereby resign my seat in the Senate of the United States of America.

In doing this, I anticipate, with no small degree of pain, the censure of some good men, unacquainted with my circumstances, who may conceive that I was in duty bound to continue in that station until the expiration of the constitutional term. But I trust they will be convinced of the propriety of my conduct when I sincerely assure them that the derangement of my private affairs, by so long an absence from home, and the consequent sacrifice I have made, have so greatly exceeded my expectations, that could I have foreseen them, no existing consideration, at the time of my appointment, could have induced me to accept of it.

I cannot, sir, in justice to my feelings, conclude this letter, without expressing my sincere and lively gratitude for the confidence placed in me by my fellow-citizens—A gratitude which it shall be the study of the remainder of my life to evince, by a persevering attachment to their rights and privileges.

I am, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN.

To the honorable James H. Imlay, Esq. chairman of the joint meeting of the Legislature of New-Jersey.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

CHARLESTON, October 25.

By a gentleman who came passenger in the brig Aurora, arrived here in 33 days from Amsterdam, we are informed, that, while he lay in the Texel, he received two letters from Amsterdam, dated 19 September, one of which mentioned that it was reported that day, that in consequence of the French army retiring towards the Rhine, after Jourdan's check, the Imperial army had advanced and taken possession of Frankfort. The other letter gave it as the report of the day, that the king of Prussia and the prince of Hesse Cassel had declared war against the Emperor. The Northern French army, which was in Holland, had received orders to reinforce Jourdan. In consequence of these orders, 20,000 French troops had marched for the Rhine.

When capt. Philips left the Texel, the Dutch fleet, consisting of sixteen sail of the line and eight or ten frigates, was there, completely manned and fitted for sea. There was no appearance of peace being concluded between France and either of the belligerent powers, when the Aurora left Amsterdam.

NORFOLK, November 8.

Latest accounts from Newfoundland, received by the Lynx, British sloop of war, arrived in Hampton road, from Halifax.

HALIFAX, October 22.

Wednesday arrived here capt. Warren, in a schr. from St. John's, Newfoundland, in 21 days passage.—Capt. Warren informs, that on his way here, he touched at the Bay of Bulls—that he found that whole settlement burnt and destroyed, and some of the inhabitants who had fled to the woods, had returned, and were endeavoring to put up small huts to shelter them from the winter. Amongst the vessels destroyed at the Bay of Bulls, was a valuable brig from London, which had touched there and had had not discharged any part of her cargo. She belonged to the house Hill & Co.—No accounts had been received at St. John's of the fleet having been at any other principal harbour of the island, or of their having done so much damage as from their force might have been expected.—They have destroyed a number of bankers, and we do not find that they have preserved any of the vessels which have fallen into their hands. At St. John's they have been under no apprehension of an attack from them; nevertheless, every measure had been taken by sir James Wallace to give them a warm reception, should they have the folly to attempt it. Upwards of 4000 men have been embodied there for the defence of the place. Captain Warren also informs, that intelligence had been received at St. John's, that the Quebec fleet had got safely thro' the streights of Belleisle. A flag of truce, with a number of persons who had been taken by the French, had arrived at St. John's. Captain Warren further informs, that 14 days ago he spoke a shallop from Fair-Island, and learnt that another vessel had arrived at an adjacent harbour, with a number of masters of vessels and others who had been prisoners on board the admiral's ship. By this vessel they were informed, that seven sail of the fleet had gone into St. Lawrence harbour, in the bay of Placentia, and that they were expecting the return of two of their ships, which had been detached to the northward, and immediately after their rejoining the fleet, it was supposed they would quit the coast. They had been into St. Pierre's, and had burnt the church and government-house, which had been left standing.

ALEXANDRIA, November 8.

At the close of the poll opened yesterday for this town and county, to choose an Elector of President and Vice President of the United States, the votes stood as follows:

For Charles Simms, Esq.	185
D. C. Brent, Esq.	171

We have not yet heard from the two other counties composing the district.

[Letters from Virginia inform that Mr. Brent is elected—and that col. Powell would probably be chosen for the neighboring district.]

BALTIMORE, November 9.

IN CONGRESS—October 5, 1787.

On a report of the secretary for foreign affairs, to whom were referred two letters from the hon. John Adams, of the 24th and 27th January last.

Resolved, That Congress entertain a high sense of the services which Mr. Adams has rendered to the United States, in the execution of the various important trusts which they have from time to time committed to him, and that the thanks of Congress be presented to him, for the patriotism, perseverance, integrity and diligence, with which he has ably and faithfully served his country.

C. THOMSON, Sec'ry.

Messrs. Yundt & Brown,

Please to insert the above as the highest proof that can be obtained, of Mr. Adams having served his country to the satisfaction of those who had the best opportunity to judge of his conduct.

A CORRESPONDENT.

BALTIMORE, November 10.

As the Election will continue three days longer, it was judged improper to publish a statement of the polls, until finally closed; we learn, however, that the votes for the county stood last evening nearly in the following proportion:

For Col. Howard	302
Dr. Archer,	127

We have not learnt precisely, the number of votes for the town, but are informed that Mr. Duval is considerably ahead.

NEW-YORK, November 9.

The assembly have passed the bill making certain alterations in the appointment of the charter officers of the cities of New-York, Albany, and Hudson. This bill takes away the necessity of appointing those officers on a particular day, and enables the Mayor and Recorder of New-York to hold a court, without the attendance of an alderman, retaining however a right of an Alderman to a seat on the bench as before.

The question of adjournment has this day been taken in the Senate of this state, and carried by the casting vote of the President—should the Assembly concur, the Legislature will remove to Albany.

NEW-YORK, November 11.

The question of adjournment, on the resolution of the Senate, was yesterday taken up in the assembly. The previous question was moved and negatived by a majority of one—The main question was then put, and after considerable debate, was carried in the affirmative, by a majority of three.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, November 12.

ARRIVED. Days.

Ship South Carolina, Garman, Charleston 10
Sch. Regulator, Russell, North Carolina 7

CLEARED.

Schr. Lively, Clark, Surinam.
Nancy, James, Fredericksburgh

Brig Neptune, Rhodes, from Boston, via Norfolk, bound for Philadelphia, is put into New-York.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9.

ARRIVED.

Brig Apollo, Robinson, Savannah
Sloop Romeo, Charleston

CHARLESTON, October 25.

ARRIVED.

Brig Aurora, Phillips, Amsterdam 33
Schooner Joseph, Deshon, Boston 7

Post Office, Philadelphia, 12th Nov. '96.

☞ LETTERS for the British Packet for Falmouth, will be received at this Office, until Tuesday the 15th inst. at 12 o'clock noon.

EMANUEL WALKER,

No. 70, South Front Street,
Has for Sale,

30 Hogsheads tobacco of Richmond inspection.
15 do. do. of Petersburg do.
25 do. do. of Fredericksburg do.
50 do. do. of Alexandria.

Nov. 12. mw&f3t.

For Sale by JOHN J. PARRY,

No. 38, S. Second near Chesnut-street,

A few excellent GOLD WATCHES,
From Forty to One Hundred Dollars,
And SILVER WATCHES,
Of various prices—all warranted.

An assortment of Chains, Seals, Keys, and Trinkets,

Eight Day Clocks supplied, and Clocks & Watches repaired with dispatch and great care.

Best Watch Glasses by the groce.

November 12. tuf&s2w

To sail the 17th instant,
For Bristol,

The new ship Philadelphia,

Theodore Bliss, master, now on her second voyage; has elegant accommodations for passengers sails remarkably fast.—For freight or passage apply to the master, or to

Thomas and John Clifford.

Nov. 12. tts

Philadelphia, 6th November, 1796.

ALL persons desirous to contract to furnish for the Army of the United States, the following articles, or any portion of them, are requested to send in their proposals sealed on or before the 15th December next to

Tench Francis, Purveyor.

252 Pair of leather breeches,	The patterns may be viewed at Samuel Hodgdon's, Esq. public store on the first wharf above Arch-street.
252 Pair of boots,	
1042 Artillery hats,	
2108 Infantry hats,	
4600 Pair of shoes, No. 1:	
8000 Pair of shoes, No. 2.	

November 8. tu & 5tDec

FOR SALE,

About 1,600 acres of Land,

WELL situated, laying on and between Marsh and Beech Creeks, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in four separate Patents. For terms of sale apply to

Wm. Blackburn,
No. 64, South Second-street.

October 31. mwftf

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

Price 37 1 2 Cents.

The Pretensions of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency,

EXAMINED,

And the Charges against John Adams

REFUTED.

Addressed to the Citizens of America in general, and, particularly,

To the Electors of the President.

Sold by
W. YOUNG, MILLS & SON, Corner of Second and Chesnut-streets.

November 5. tts

This Day is Published,

For the Author, (price 25 cents)

And Sold by B. DAVIES, No. 63, High-street, and by the other Booksellers in the City,

TIT FOR TAT;

Or, A Purge for a Pill.

Being an answer to a scurrilous pamphlet, lately published, entitled, "A Pill for Porcupine."

To which is added,

A Poetical Rhapsody on the Times,

Describing the Disasters of an Emigrant.

"To hear an open slander is a curse,
"But not to find an answer is a worse."
"This you get, Booby Squirt,
"Because you would chatter:
"Since you're for slinging dirt,
We'll try who best can spatter."

Paddy Wheck.

November 4. 20ds

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, for the City of Washington, No. 2, and Patteson Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete list of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends, who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houses, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.

*** Also Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at Ten Dollars each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, *August* 18, 1796. mth

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable Estate,

CALLED *TWITTENHAM*, situate in the township of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1-2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Western road; containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the rest arable of the first quality. There are on the premises a good two story brick house, with 4 rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, stables, and other convenient buildings; a smoke-house and stone, spring-house; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The fields are all in clover, except those immediately under tillage, and are so laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very suitable for a gentleman's country seat.

The foregoing is part of the estate of Jacob Harman, deceased, and offered for sale by

Mordecai Lewis,

Oct. 31. 1aw Surviving Executor

SAMUEL RICHARDET

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia:

The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, together with those of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the usual refreshments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choicest of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the most approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest productions of the Season.

Large and small Parties, or single Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfasts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours most convenient to themselves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and the utmost attention paid to cleanliness, and every other requisite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to preserve that patronage with which he has been so distinguishingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. mwf

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Grubb and Paine, late of Lancaster, or Dauphin Counties, Merchants; are hereby informed that the subscribers are appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County, as Commissioners, to audit, settle, and finally adjust the accounts of Mordecai Lewis, trustee, appointed by Peter Grubb, for the benefit of the creditors of the said Peter Grubb and William Paine, as well as the debts and demands of the creditors of the said Grubb and Paine. Therefore, this is to give notice, that we have agreed to meet at the City-Tavern, at Philadelphia, on Saturday the 19th inst. at six o'clock in the evening, when and where, all those that have any demands, are hereby requested to present and establish their claims against the said Grubb and Paine, otherwise they will be excluded from their dividend.

JOHN VAUGHAN,
DAVID H. CONYNGHAM.
FRANCIS WEST.

Philadelphia, 8th November, 1796. *eod 3t

FOR SALE.

A PLANTATION,

ABOUT 12 miles from this City, situate in Abington Township, Montgomery-County; containing 70 acres, a new stone house, two stories high, 2 rooms on a floor, fire places in each, a stone kitchen and stone spring house, over an excellent spring of water, a barn, stables, sheds, barracks, &c. A large apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit, about 12 acres of good meadow well watered, and wood sufficient for fire, and fencing the place. Possession may be had the 1st of April next. Property in this city will be taken in exchange, or MORRIS and NICHOLSONS Notes in payment. Enquire at No. 37, Arch-Street.

Philadelphia, September 13, 1796. ttsf

James Musgrave,

GOLDSMITH & JEWELLER,

No. 42, south Second-street,

HAS just received an assortment of Plated Ware and Jewellery, Plated Tea and Coffee Urns, Coffee Pots, Tea ditto, Castors from 5 to 8 bottles, Sugar and Cream Basons, Bottle Stands, Baskets, high Candlesticks, Brackets and Chamber ditto, Branches, Stonces, a variety of Silver and Plated Shoe Larchets, Spurs, &c. &c. warranted of the best plate; Ladies and Gentlemens Gold Watch Chains, Seals and Keys; Necklaces, Neck Chains, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Lockets, Breast Pins, Stone Knee-Buckles, with many other articles in the above branches.

He has likewise received an extensive assortment of japann'd tea and coffee Urns, persian, blue, brown black and gold.

All kinds of work in the gold and silver line; miniatures set, and hair work executed as usual.

November 9. tu th & f

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL will open his school on Monday the 31st inst. at ten o'clock in the morning, at his

Elegant New Ball Rooms,

In Fourth, between Chesnut and Walnut Streets.

Hours of tuition for young ladies, from 2 to 1 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesday, and Friday mornings; and for young gentlemen from 6 to 9 o'clock on the evenings of the same days.

In addition to a number of new cotillions, he means to introduce a variety of Scotch Reels.

Note. The first practising ball to be on Tuesday evening, the first of November, and to be continued every Tuesday, during the season.

For terms, &c, enquire at his house, No. 134, Market-street.

Oct. 17. tthf

Treasury of the United States.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or may be Creditors of the United States, for any sums of the *Funded Debt, or Stock, bearing a present interest of six per centum per annum.*

1st, That pursuant to an Act of Congress passed on the 28th day of April, 1796, intitled an act in addition to an act, intituled "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," the said debt or stock will be reimbursed and paid in manner following, to wit. "First, by dividends "to be made on the last days of March, June and September for the present year, and from the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred & eighteen inclusive, at the rate of "one and one half per centum upon the original capital. "Secondly, by dividends to be made on the last day of "December for the present year, and from the year one "thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year "one thousand eight hundred and seventeen inclusive, at "the rate of three and one half per centum upon the original capital; and by a dividend to be made on the last "day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, of such sum, as will be then adequate, according to the contract, for the final redemption of the said stock."

2d. All distinction between payments on account of *Interest* and *Principal* being thus abolished by the establishment of the permanent rule of reimbursement above described, it has become necessary to vary accordingly the powers of attorney for receiving dividends; the public creditors will therefore observe that the following form is established for all powers of attorney which may be granted after the due promulgation of this notice, viz.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I of do make, constitute and appoint of my true and lawful Attorney, for me, and in my name, to receive the dividends which are, or shall be payable according to law, on the (here describing the stock) *standing in my name on the books of* (here describing the books of the Treasury or the Commissioner of Loans, where the stock is credited) *from* (here insert the commencement and expiration of time for which the power of attorney is to continue) *with power also an attorney or attornies under him, for that purpose to make and substitute, and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said Attorney or his substitute, shall lawfully do, by virtue hereof.*

In Witness hereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the day of in the year

Sealed and Delivered in presence of,

BE IT KNOWN, that on the day of before me personally came within named and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be his act and deed.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and affixed Seal the day and year last aforesaid.

Given under my Hand at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of July 1796, pursuant to directions from the Secretary of the Treasury

SAMUEL MEREDITH,
Treasurer of the United States.

July 23. w & s 3 f

By Authority.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second-street.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raising Sixty Thousand Dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed during the last session, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.

			Dollars
1 Prize of	10,000 Dollars	-	10,000
1 do. of	10,000 do.	- -	10,000
3 do. of	5,000 do.	- - -	15,000
4 do. of	2,000 do.	- -	8,000
20 do. of	1,000 do.	- - -	20,000
39 do. of	500 do.	- - -	19,500
80 do. of	200 do.	- - -	16,000
200 do. of	100 do.	- - -	20,000
300 do. of	50 do.	- - -	15,000
1 do. of	500 do. to be paid the possessor of the first drawn no.		500
5 do. of	3,000 do. to be paid possessors of the five last drawn nos.		15,000
9,400 do. of	15 do.	- -	141,000
10,054 Prizes			300,000
19,946 Blanks			—
30,000 Tickets at Ten Dollars			300,000

All Prizes shall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of a possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as soon as the Tickets are disposed of, or perhaps sooner, of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kershner, William Witman, Joseph Hiester, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff, Sebastian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796.

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earliest information of the drawing of the Washington No. 2, and Patterson Lottery's, are received, and check books for examination and registering are kept.

October 7. 22wtf

ROWLAND PARRY.

GOLD SMITH & JEWELLER,

No 36, CHESNUT-STREET;

HAS just opened a large and elegant assortment of PLATED WARE and JEWELLERY, japanned Tea and Coffee Urns, of different patterns, Ivory Handled Knives and Forks, Knife Cases, &c. &c.—As the above articles (paticularly the plated) are of a very superior quality, it is presumed they will merit the attention of those who wish to purchase, to whom they are respectfully offered on equitable terms.

P. S. Setts of Silver Plate, Mourning rings and Lockets, Miniature Settings, and every thing in Gold and Silver, made in the best manner.

Nov. 8. tths

A few Pipes of WINE,

Imported in the brig FAME, from Madeira, to be sold by MORDECAI LEWIS,

Who has also to dispose of on reasonable terms,

IRISH LINENS, well assorted
BANDANNA HANDKERCHIEFS
WIDE NANKEENS
COSSAS AND BAFTAS
RAVENS DUCK
DIAPERS
QUICK SILVER
CHINA
ROLL BRIMSTONE, &c.

Ober 27. tawrm

Imported in the late arrivals,

And to be Sold by

JACOB PARKE,

No. 49, North side of High-street, Philadelphia,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITHS' Anvils, Vices, and Files; Saw-mill, Cross-cut, Hand, and other Saws; Carpenters' Planes, Chisels, and other Tools; Carving Chisels and Gouges; Locks, Hinges, Bolts and Latches; Nails, Sprigs, Tacks, and Screws; Frying-Pans; Smoothing-Irons; Shovels and Tongs; Coffee Mills; Candlesticks; Snuffers; Warming-Pans; Table Knives and Forks; Riding Whips; Barlow Pen, and other Pocket Knives; Razors; Scissars; Needles; Ivory and Horn Combs; best Kirby Fish Hooks; brass Cabinet Furniture; Waggon Boxes; Sheet Brass; plated and tin'd Bridle Bits and Stirrups; ito Saddle Nails; Girth and Straining Webbs;—with most kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Brass Wares, &c. &c.

October 24. mwf6w

To be Rented,

A Small and Convenient BREWERY, at Morris Ville, opposite Trenton.

ALL the Apparatus for Brewing new and in good repair: A number of Barrels and Half-Barrels will also be rented. Possession may be had at any time. Enquire of Mr. Garrett Cottringer in Philadelphia, or Mr. Robert Morris, jun. or Daniel Mun at Morris-Ville.

October 20, 1796. mth&s2w

William Gardner, No. 62,

SOUTH FRONT-STREET,

Has received by the late arrivals from Liverpool and Glasgow,

An assortment of DRY GOODS,

Which he will dispose of upon low terms, for cash or the usual credit, by the piece or package—

Consisting of

CAMBRICKS. Printed Calicoes and Chintzes
Printed Handkerchiefs and Shawls
Jaconet and Book Muslins, well assorted
Do. do. tamboured do.
Do. do. Handk's and Shawls do.
White and coloured threads
Diaper and diaper table cloths
Cotton check and check handkerchiefs
Striped and coloured nankeens
Dimities and quiltings
Tapes and garters.
Cotton counterpanes
Mens and womens gloves
Plats and stockings
Osnaburgs, bed-ticks and brown Holland
Stationary, &c. &c. &c.

November 3. mts

To be Sold,

60,400 Acres of Land.

Lying on the river Alleghany, in the county of Northumberland, in the State of Pennsylvania.

400 Acres Land,

In Bald Eagle township, Northumberland county aforesaid.

60,000 Acres Land,

Lying on the waters of the Oconee and Canouchee rivers, in the county of Washington, in the state of Georgia.

174,000 Acres Land,

Lying on the waters of the Ohopee and Canouchee rivers. in the county of Montgomery, in the state of Georgia.

31,033 Acres Land,

Lying in Orangeburgh district, in the state of South Carolina. And,

146,986 Acres Land,

Lying in Charleston district, in the said state of South Carolina.

An Half-acre Lot of Ground,

In the town of Richmond, Virginia.

The above Lands will be sold low.—Apply to

George Meade.

Philadelphia, 11th Nov. 1796. tu&s 19thD

New HAT and HOSIERY STORE,

WHOLESALE, and RETAIL,

By WILLIAM M'DOUGALL,

No. 134, Market Street, 3d door from the corner of Fourth, South Side.

Mens' Black American and English Hats, of various qualities and prices.
Ditto Drabs and Green-unders.
Ladies' ditto black
And a large assortment of fancy ditto
Coloured Beavers
With a great variety of elegant and fashionable trimmings' &c.
Youth's black and drab coloured ditto.
Children's fancy ditto
All kinds of silk, silk and cotton, cotton and thread hose
Knit coloured Pantaloons
Ditto Drawers.
Ditto Breeches Patterns
Silk Gloves
Knotted, coloured ditto, cotton.
A quantity of mending cotton, sorted colours.

N. B. The hats finished in the newest fashion.

Oct. 17. eadtm.

TO BE SOLD,

A LEASE for seven years, from the 25th March next, in that capital and beautiful FARM, called

PROSPECT-HILL,

Situated within one quarter of a mile from the Brandywine Mills, and half a mile from the borough of Wilmington.

THE dwelling house is built of stone, two stories high, genteely finished, and contains four handsome rooms on a floor, besides an entry, with capital garrets, and convenient cellars. It is generally thought to command the most agreeable prospect of the Delaware, from the source of that river to the Capes. This prospect is greatly embellished by a full view of a vast body of meadow, through which the Christiana and Brandywine creeks are seen winding in beautiful meanders. Near the house are a Kitchen, a spacious stone stable and hay loft, a barn, a carriage house, milk-house, &c. and a well of as pure water as any on the continent. The garden contains an acre and quarter of land, abounding with fruit, and particularly with peach trees, of the very best kind, brought from Maryland, and in full bearing. There is, moreover, on the place, a young apple orchard begining to bear, and several old trees that produce abundantly, besides cherry and other ornamental trees, in great numbers. The farm consists of near sixty acres of land, of good quality, and clear of incumbrances, except taxes, twenty of which are now in excellent clover and timothy, and ten more will be ready for sowing next spring. A residence of nearly 8 years has convinced the subscriber that the situation is remarkably healthy. The great post road from Philadelphia to the Southward runs within seventy yards of the house. In a word, the beauties and convenience of this situation cannot be enumerated in an advertisement, and when examined, will probably command the attention of any person who is desirous of living at one of the most elegant country seats on the continent. The purchaser may enter on the premises next spring, or perhaps, this fall, if application be immediately made to Doctor NICHOLAS WAY, in Philadelphia, to Doctor WHARTON, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Mr. GEORGE TRUITT, in Wilmington.

A quantity of excellent Hay, Grain in the ground some Stock, &c. may be had by the purchaser at the time of sale.

Nov. 7. codtf

To be Sold,

AT PUBLIC VENDUE.

On Thursday the 6th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, at Dougherty's tavern, in the town of Winchester, in Virginia, the following lands, situate in the said state, viz.

No. 1.—430 Acres,

Of excellent land on the waters of Back-creek, in Frederick county, on the great road leading to the South Branch, about ten miles from Winchester, 100 acres of which is rich bottom, a fine stream running through it, with several springs, the trees in the bottom are chiefly sugar maple, black walnut, hickory and locust. There is a log dwelling and out-houses, some meadow made, and 40 acres of upland cleared. On this tract there is a good mill-seat, where an undershot-mill might be erected.

No. 2.—800 Acres.

Situate in Hampshire county, on the north branch of the Potowmack, and on a branch called Cabbin-run, about eight miles from Fort Cumberland. On this tract is a large quantity of rich bottom, fit for meadow or the culture of hemp, the upland remarkably good, being chiefly timbered with walnut and hickory. The above tract is in two surveys of 400 acres each.

No. 3.—200 Acres.

Situate in Franklin county, about ten miles from Winchester. On this tract there is a dwelling house and part of the land is cleared, the remainder is finely timbered.

No. 4.—A Lot of Ground.

In the town of Woodstock, Shanandoah county, whereon is erected a two story house, and other improvements, and a ten acre lot for the conveniency of said town lot.

No. 5.—250 Acres.

Situate about two miles from Woodstock. Part of this tract is in cultivation, is finely timbered, and a good quantity of meadow may be made.

No. 6.—400 Acres.

Situate in Hampshire county, on George Andes's mill run, on a branch of the Casapchon. This tract is finely timbered, there is good bottom land, which might be easily converted into meadow.

No. 7.—One moiety of 5000 Acres.

Lying on the waters of Hughes's river, in Harrison county. This was purchased at one quarter of a dollar per acre, cash above 8 years ago.

No. 8.—41,900 Acres.

Lying in the counties of Wythe, Washington, and Grayson (the greater part in Wythe,) on the waters of Cripple creek and Fox creek, branches of New River, and on the south fork of Holstein.

No. 9.—10,000 Acres.

Lying in the county of Hardy, on the waters of Great Cacapion and North River.

The terms of payment will be one third part of the purchase money to be paid in hand at the time of executing the deed or deeds of conveyance, the remaining two thirds to be paid in equal instalments, at 12, 18, and 24 months thereafter securing those payments by mortgaging the premises.

Should any person wish to purchase at private sale, application may be made to John Holker, Esq. near Winchester; David Holmes, Esq. of Winchester; or by letters, (post paid,) to the subscriber in Philadelphia, being the owner of said lands, who will personally attend the sale on the day abovementioned.

George Meade.

Philadelphia, 2d of November 1796.

d tuw w&s 1 MdtA.

For Sale.

7 cases coarse hats
Copper bottoms and sheets
Shot, all sizes, patent and common
Sheet and barr lead
English shoes and boots in cases
Tin plates
Gold watches
Taunton ale in casks.

Apply to

Simon Walker,
124, So. Fourth Street.

Nov. 8. d14t.

Washington Lottery.

The 36th and 37th days' drawing of the Washington Lottery, No. 2, are received at the office No. 234, Market-street, where tickets may be examined.

N. B. Information given where tickets in all the other lotteries may be procured.

November 10, 1796. d

Just Imported,

In the schooner Lucy, Capt. Prows, from Madeira, and to be sold by

ELLISTON & JOHN PEROT,

Best London particular Madeira Wine,

Three years old,

In pipes, hogsheads, and quarter casks, fit for immediate use.—They have also for sale,

A few bags of Juniper Berries.

October 28. w&s4w

FOR SALE,

A few hogsheads of choice New-England RUM,
A number of barrels of BEEF, and PORK,
And a few kegs of LARD, of a superior quality.

Enquire at No. 71, north Water-street.

November 8, 1796 dtf

James M'Alpin, Taylor,

No. 3, South Fourth street,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favors.

He has on hand an extensive assortment of the

Most Fashionable GOODS,

And of the best quality, suitable for the season.

At this shop Gentlemen can be furnished with the best materials, and have them made up in the neatest and most Fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice—He will thankfully receive any orders, and pay a prompt and punctual attention to them.

November 10. wtf

Washington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchased or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Chesnut-street, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public inspection. Also Canal Lottery Tickets for sale or exchanged for prizes drawn in the Washington Lottery, of which the 36th and 37th days returns are received.

☞ The Business of a Broker carried on as usual.

November 10. ttstf

Washington Canal Lottery,

No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from the Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz. 1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,		20,000
1 ditto	10,000		10,000
7 last drawn Tickets, each	5,000		35,000
6 ditto	1,000		6,000
10 ditto	400		4,000
20 ditto	100		2,000
55 ditto	50		2,750
5750 ditto	12		69,000
To be raised for the Canal,			26,250
5850 Prizes,			175,000
11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.			
17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -			175,000

☞ The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Feb. 11. §

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

By J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chesnut-street,

(Price 12 1-2 Cents)

The PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

To the People *of the* United States,

Announcing his intention of retiring from public life at the expiration of the present constitutional term of presidency.

September 20. d

To be Let,

A large cellar, in Walnut-street just above Fourth-Street, that is floored with two inch plank, and will hold upwards of 100 pipes of wine.

Also, a Stable and Coach-house, that will hold four horses and two carriages; and several stores in Fourth Street.—

Apply to

George Meade.

Who has for sale,

25 boxes of Castile soap
Red Lisbon Wine
A few pipes of bill of exchange wine
A few barrels of Irish mess beef
And a few barrels of ship bread.

Nov. 4. d15t.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1796.

ALL persons desirous to contract for furnishing of Rations and Quarter-Masters Stores, for the troops in Philadelphia or Fort-Mifflin, on Mud Island, during the year 1797—are requested to send their proposals sealed, on or before the first day of December next, to

TENCH FRANCIS, Purveyor.

The component parts of the Rations, are

1 pound of Flour or Bread
1 pound of Beef or 3-4 of a pound of Pork
1-2 a gill of Rum, Brandy or Whiskey
1 quart of Salt
2 quarts of Vinegar
2 pounds of Soap
1 pound of Candles

} For 100 Rations

Nov. 9 f&tD

STOP THE THIEVES!!!

LAST Wednesday Evening, October 19, between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock, the bed room of Mr Ricketts in O'Eller's hotel was entered, either by means of false keys, or at the window, by some villain or villains, who must have been acquainted with the situation of the house (as the door was found locked after they had committed the theft) who took away from amongst several trunks, ONE which contained a valuable part of Mr. Rickett's property, but of which he is not yet able to ascertain the contents particularly. After bringing the said trunk away, and emptying it of upwards of a thousand dollars in cash and bank notes, the villains left it behind the circus, during the time that the performances of the evening were going forward.

It is earnestly requested, that all tavern-keepers on the stage roads, and the ferry houses, as well as all civil officers, may be watchful in securing suspicious persons, who may have a redundance of cash, which their appearance would by no means bespeak them to be possessed of.

One Hundred Dollars Reward

Will be given for securing the thief or thieves, and a further reward for securing them with the property.

Oct 21. d

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